The rapid and probably unexampled growth of the city of LOWELL, in Massachusetts, is one of the striking characteristics of the day; and it may be interesting to a great portion of our readers, as it certainly is important in a national point of view, to trace, so far as they can be traced, the causes which have led to such an overstepping, such an outrunning the usual march of events, by which such a process has been accomplished. To use the words of a little publication before us-(" Lowell, as it was, and as it is," by Rev. HENRY A. MILES)-" An unsettled territory of pasture and meadow has, · within the memory of the middle-aged, been covered with substantial edifices, mills, stores, churches, blocks of houses, the prosperous homes of * nearly thirty thousand people; thus almost realiz-' ing the creations of some Oriental fable; at least emulating, in a few years, what, in other places,

· has been the slow growth of centuries." The site of the city of Lowell, at the junction of the Merrimack and Concord rivers, "had a greater ralative importance two hundred years ago than at any subsequent time prior to the introduction of cotton manufactures;" for it was then the headquarters of one of the five great tribes which were found in New England, Wamesit, the "capital" of the Pawtucket tribes, being then situated at the confluence of those rivers. This spot was then celebrated on account of the supply of fish which it afforded, and the river "Merrimack" took its name from the quantity of sturgeon it produced, that word being the Indian name for sturgeon. Among other curious matters relative to the early history of Lowell, it is said that the log church in which John Eliot, the celebrated "apostle to the Indians," used to preach to that people nearly two hundred years ago, stood on the height of land or Appleton street. Wamesit, when first discovered by the white settlers, contained an Indian population of three thousand souls; in 1674 it was reduced to two hundred and fifty men, besides women and children. These held, as their exclusive possession, the identical soil which is now the territory of Lowell: the Indian title to the land became extinct

The first step in internal improvement taken her was in the year 1797, when the Pawtucket Canal was opened, by which a passage was gained round the Pawtucket falls for the numerous boats and rafts then employed in the conveyance of timber, lumber, and fuel to Newburyport. This canal cost \$50,000. and did not prove a productive property to its pro jectors and owners, "its value being greatly diminished by the bolder enterprise of the Middlesex Canal, connecting the Merrimack river, above the falls, with Boston harbor, which was completed in 1804.

The first attempt at the establishment of manufac tures in this place was in 1813, when Messrs Whiting & Fletcher erected a wooden building for the manufacture of cotton: this was the humble parent of the spacious and costly edifices which now adorn Lowell; this the small beginning of those extensive operations which have raised that busy place to its present pre-eminence. Messrs. Whiting & Fletcher's manufactory was sixty feet long and fifty feet wide, and cost \$2,500. It does not appear that much attention was paid to the manufacturing facilities of Lowell until 1821, when the Waltham Company, which had been incorporated in 1814, with a capital stock of \$600,000, had their observations directed to that locality. The canal round the Pawtucket falls being unproductive, the shares were easily purchased, at below their par value; and several farms forming the ground upon which Lowell now stands were obtained (the last in 1824) at prices averaging about one hundred dollars per acre. The cost of the whole site, including the the property were incorporated in 1822 as the "Merrimack Manufacturing Company."

The Pawtucket Canal was enlarged in 1823 at an expenditure of nearly \$120,000, being made 60 feet wide, with a current of water eight feet deep. A lateral canal was constructed; the foundation of the first mill was laid in 1822, and the first return of cloth was made in November, 1823. Such, and so lately, was the commencement of the town of Lowell. We cannot find space for a very full tracing out of its progress. A machine shop costing \$150,000 was completed in 1825. The first public worship, since the days of Eliot, was held in 1824-The first church was opened in 1825. The population increased from 200 in 1820 to 2,500 in 1826, and in the same year the place was incorporated into a town by the name of perceptions, correct anticipations, and great exertions the States are under the greatest obligations for the successful establishment of the cotton manufacture. During the she aspired to the rank and dignity of a city, she was affected, in common with the rest of the country, by the great depressions of 1827 and 1828, and suffered through the rage for ulation which obtained in 1831 and the few successiv years; yet her growth was, in the main, steadily onward. During these ten years (1826 to 1836) her population increased sixfold. Her public institutions and her manufacturing establishments increased in proportion. The interests of religion and education were provided for, the necessities of the poor were attended to, and a railroad which brought Boston within an hour's ride of Lowell was opened in 1835. The population of Lowell amounted in 1836 to 17,633, and in March of that year it was incorporated as a city.

During the nine years that Lowell has been a city undergone great changes, though not so many nor so striking during its history as a town. Within that period, however, eight new churches have been erected, a hospital and a jai built, and a beautiful cemetery consecrated. Two new manufacturing companies have erected extensive works. A foun dry on a large scale has been established. "A change," and that "the best change," says Mr. Miles, has also been made " in the feelings of the people of Lowell. They have begun to cultivate home attachments to the place. They have manifested a disposition to make this their residence for life. . They have felt prompted, therefore, to efforts to improve and adorn the place, to establish the conveniences and comforts which a large city demands, and to leave no practicable · means untried which promise to elevate the tone and characf society. The existence of the disposition referred to is attested by the kind of improvements above indicated, and by the fact that a large number of private residences, and some of them commodious and costly dwellings, have recent-' ly been erected."

We will now give, in as intelligible a shape as possible what may be called the businesss statistics of Lowell in 1845, cing with the "Locks and Canals Company," whose works are still carried on under the charter of 1792. Their capital stock is \$600,000. They supply water-powers to the other corporations, manufacture machinery, railroad cars and engines, and contract for the erection of mills. They have two shops, one of which is the largest in the United States, a smithy, and a foundry. They keep usually five hundred male laborers employed, but when building mills they give work, directly and indirectly, to seven hundred more. They manufacture annually 1,225 tons of wrought and cast iron, and consume annually 15,000 bushels of charcoal, 200 chaldrons of smiths' coal, 400 tons of hard coal, and 2,300 gallons of oil. They can furnish machinery complete for a mill of

	e par.		200
Lawrence Booth Massachusetts	Merrimack Hamilton A ppleton Lowell* Middleevx Suffolk Tremont	Сомрания.	
1835	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Incorporated.	
1,590,000 1,200,000 1,200,000	\$2,500,000 1,200,000 600,000 600,000 750,000 600,000	° Capital.	
4044		Mills.	
222	155 50 30 27	Boarding Houses.	
32,640 32,600 28,288	41,600 22,144 11,776 6,000 7,200 11,872	Spindles.	Section 1
950 910 904	1300 608 409 177	Looms.	
780	1250 650 340 340	Females.	
170	250 550	Males.	
110,000 185,000	250,000 110,000 100,000 2,500	Yards of cloth manufactured per week.	
65,04	56,000 42,000 36,000	Pounds of cotton work ed up weekly,	

* The Lowell Company also employs 50 power-looms and 40 hand-looms in the weaving of carpets, producing 7,000 yards per week.
+ The Middlesex Company manufactures weekly 12,000

yards of cassimere and 2,200 yards of broadcloth.

† Works up yearly 1,000,000 pounds of wool and 3,000,

These ten incorporated companies consume annually 12,100 tons of coal, 3,070 cords of wood, 62,549 gallons of sperm oil, and 19,000 gallons of olive and other oil used in the ma nufacturing of wood.

There are also in Lowell, besides the above enumerated in corporated companies, very extensive powder-works, making 885,000 pounds of powder annually; the Lowell Bleachery, with a capital of \$50,000; a flannel mill, blanket mill, pape mill, planing machines, a card and whip factory, reed ma chines, (among the most curious specimens of human con trivance,) a foundry, grist and saw mills, sash and door manufactory, lock manufactories, carriage manufactory, and loom harness shops, together employing a capital of \$600,000, and

The following is a summary of the statistics:

Population nearly 30,000, of whom 6,320 females and 2.915 males, together 9,235, are employed as operatives eithe in the mills, or connected with other mechanical employments There are 33 mills, and about 550 houses belonging to th

Capital invested in manufacturing and mechanical enter prises \$12,000,000.

Made in Lowell every week 1,459,100 yards of cloth, or 75,868,000 yards per year, as much as would nearly twice

surround the globe. The cotton worked up every year is 61,100 bales. Printed calicoes made here annually 14,000,000 of yards. Wages paid out annually more than \$1,500,000, and the ar

ual profit of this immense business has been estimated at the same amount, or about 12½ per cent. The business prospects of the city are said to be very encouraging, and large addition are making to various of the manufacturing establishments.

We should like to extract from Mr. Miles's very interesting little publication his description of a Lowell mill, and a Low ell boarding-house, because they develop the causes of the very satisfactory results noticed by Dr. Scoresby, Miss Martineau, and others, in the admirable moral conduct and the nental superiority of the female operatives of Lowell.

The operations of preparing the cotton for spinning, the pinning, weaving, and trimming processes, and the bleach ing and printing of the calico, are all very graphically and scientifically described, and unfold a most interesting chapter of manufacturing skill and application. The manufacturing

and ten minutes. Much clamor has been excited by a statement similar to this in some of the public prints, and we should be constrained to admit that labor for this length of time, continued for month after month and year after year, would be excessive, and too much for the tender frames of young women to bear. It must not be understood, however, that, because the wheels of the mills run, on an average, mo than twelve hours a day, all the operatives either work e are in attendance during that length of time. The average number of hours in which the girls are employed does not exceed ten and a half. The fallacy has been assumed that every operative is on duty just as long as the machinery is in mo tion. From a record kept with great care in the boot mill, the fact has been ascertained that the average daily labors of LOWELL, in honor of Francis Cabot Lowell, to whose clear the females in that establishment was ten hours and eight minutes. There is no reason to think that the examination of the books of any other mill would lead to a materially different result. The halthiness of Lowell, the best commentar ten years in which Lowell remained as a town, and before possible upon the charge that the nature of the employmen and the close confinement to labor are prejudicial, may be de duced from the following comparison with other places about the size of Lowell, and presenting the variety of a city and rural population. Average mortality of-

Providence, 1840 to 1844, both inclusive, 1 in 41. Salem, 1 in 54 Worcester, 1 in 52. Lowell. 1 in 57.

In this comparison, however, Mr. Miles should bear in m operatives) are young persons, and in the prime of life, and dso healthy subjects; for the weakly and infirm would not undertake such employment; and that therefore he cannot obtain a fair proportional ratio of mortality by comparing Lowell with other places not similarly circumstanced. But, after allowing for this deduction, the healthiness of Lowell will be sufficiently apparent. Dr. Bartlett, of Lowell, published is 1841 a pamphlet on the "Character and Condition of the Females embloyed in the Lowell Mills," in which he says the manufacturing population of this city is the healthiese portion of the population." This he attributes to their regular habits, their early hours, their plain substantial fare, and

their active but sufficiently light employment. In further corroboration we will quote the testimo pied that position various periods of time, from four years to nineteen, and who have had as boarders in their houses 6,786 female operatives. The united evidence of these respectable women show that during the aggregated occupancy of these boarding houses by them only fifty girls have died in their houses or soon after leaving them, one hundred and nine have been sent home sick, and only one hundred and ninety-sever cases of sickness have occurred requiring the aid of a physician and lasting a week. The average stay of these girls in Lowell was about four and a half years.

With respect to the moral statistics of Lowell one fact is a good as a thousand : out of the 6,786 females who have coarded at the twenty-one houses above alluded to only fortysix have been dismissed for bad conduct. As Mr. MILES very strikingly remarks, the wide gulf which separates the English manufacturing towns from Lowell is the circumstance that "we have no permanent factory-population in the Uni-ted States. The female operatives in Lowell, after working on an average not more than four and a half years in the "To obtain this constant importation of female protection of their characters while they are resident in Low- by repeated elections, for fifteen sessions.

the same time. The profits of this company have been very sell, and this is the chief object of the system of moral polarge, and their stock has sold at more than 350 per cent. adngent and effective features of this system appears to us to discharges which all receive who leave th ably and with credit, and which serves as a letter of recon nendation to any other mill in the city, and is influential in procuring employment in any other mill in New England. hose who leave the mill under dishonorable circumstane have another treatment ; their names are sent to all the count ng rooms of the city, and are there entered on their books. persons receive no more employment throughout the When a person applies for employment the question is asked, "Have you worked before in the city, and, if so, where is your discharge ?" The answer to this determin the result of the application. "This system," says Mr. Mrles, "which has been in operation in Lowell from the beginning, is of great and important effect in driving unwor thy persons from our city and in preserving the high character of our operatives." A reference to the discharge-bool of one of the corporations discloses the following facts Sixteen honorable discharges given in sixteen days," and fourteen dishonorable ones in three months and four days and, of the offences specified, "five of them indicate no dee oral delinquency." The following are the offences alleged One girl altered her loom and made her cloth thinner.

Two girls thieves and liars. Two girls of worthless character. Three girls left irregularly.

Four girls for improper conduct.

One girl for reading in the mill.

One girl for profanity and other misd The greatest possible care appears to be taken in the ap

ent of overseers and second overseers; they are al men of character and intelligence. Another strong preven tive check is the moral control which the girls possess over one another; "and among virtuous and high-minded young wo-"men, who feel that they have the keeping of their own characters, and that any stain upon their associates brings reproach upon themselves, the power of opinion becomes an ever-present and ever active restraint."

The following statements give the result of an applicati nade to the superintendent of each corporation, and develop some very important items of what Mr. Miles very appro-priately calls "mill statistics."

Of the 6,320 female operatives in Lowell, Massach rnishes one-eighth. Maine one-fourth. New Hampshire onethird, Vermont one-fifth, Ireland one-fourteenth, all other laces, principally Canada, one-seventeenth. More than arce-sevenths of the whole, or 2,714, are connected with some Sunday-school either as teachers or pupils. About threeeighths, or 2,276, are church members. 527 have been teach-

A large majority of them report their health as being either etter than or as good as it was before entering the mill. There were twenty-seven operatives under fifteen years of

re employed in the cotton-mills; a somewhat larger proporon of children are employed in the printworks and carpet nills. By the law of Massachusetts all operatives under fifteen years of age are required to attend school three months very year; this is rigidly enforced.

With respect to wages, it may be briefly stated "that the young woman from the country, employed at first as a pupil to the business, receives 55 cents per week, besides her board. In a few months she will earn from seventy-five cents to a dollar and a half per week, according to her skill and diligence. The average pay of all female operatives at present is a little below two dollars per week, beside board. Instances are not uncommon, however, of their earning three author counted, in June last, twenty-four who received four (of Seville) had ordered a citizen to be scourged for dollars and seventy-five cents per week, beside board; and this without either extra hours or extra work. This, however, is given as an unusual case." As an evidence of their great earnings it may be stated that it is estimated the factory girls of Lowell have, in round numbers, \$100,000 in the avings Institution of that city.

The average pay of male operatives (clear of board) varies om eighty to eighty-eight cents per day.

ery case live with their parents, or brothers, or sisters, or

The means of religious and moral instruction and intellec ual cultivation appear to have been amply provided in Lowell. There are no fewer than twenty-three regularly-constituted religious societies; nineteen churches have been erected, and two new ones have been commenced. There are 6,123 Sunay-school pupils and teachers. Missionary societies have een well supported, and parochial and pastors' libraries established. Lowell contains one high school, eight grammar schools, and thirty primary schools. In these schools there are 3,700 pupils. A city library was established last year, enerally consists of about twelve hundred persons. With proceeds of the tickets (seventy-five cents for the season) band of music is hired, and the most distinguished lecturers e engaged at the rate of fifteen dollars per lecture. Many of the female operatives attend, and seem to properly estimate of the female operatives attend, and seem to proper the advantages to be derived from doing so. The origin and Paris Observatory, four hundred and thirty-two menced in October, 1840. It consists entirely of the comsitions in prose and verse of female operatives, two of whom each hour, from thirty, the first, to one hur sitions in proce and verse of female operatives, two of whole the state of the stat nals. Mr. Miles says the Offering is about to be disconting We know not the reason. Its short life, however, has not een in vain, for it has removed and corrected many misapehensions, and most indubitably shown that there may be mind among the spindles." Lowell is not deficient in its nevolent and charitable institutions.

We have thus endeavoted to glean from Mr. Miles's book ich a view of "Lowell as it is" as may be gratifying to our aders, and spread abroad a knowledge of the important fact that, under wise and prudent regulations, and when conducted in a proper spirit, manufactures do not necessarily corrupt and degradize the working community who engage in them: When the French northern road is completed, the tible with physical health, mental purity, intellectual improvement, or worldly happiness and advantage, but that, on the

Although rather out of place, we must be allowed to men festly great, and real estate is said to have increased in value in the world to an agricultural district within a circuit of thirty miles in diameter. This is a fact which the political econonist will not lose sight of.

It appears that the water-power at Lowell, as at preser used, is exhausted. Ninety-one mill-powers have been sold, of seventy horse-power each. This is all the power of the river at the lowest flow of water. But it would be unwise to mit the growth of Lowell to the extent of its water-power. The introduction of steam as a motive power, and of improved machinery, will remove all limits from that growth, except those which will necessarily arise when the ship of the Amecan merchant has reached every market which can be advan ageously supplied with the products of her looms.

The opponents of manufactures must not draw the sion that the profits and the advantages which Lowell and similar places dispense are limited to the proprietors of the works, or even to the prosperous operatives who labor therein. Let them remember the immense quantities of raw material therein consumed—of the cotton, wool, iron, coal, dye-atuffs, ed as producers, conveyers, and agents; let him add to sands of persons to whom a place like Lowell gives profitable employment, and whose happiness and worldly prosperity will be promoted by its continued successful operation

DEATH OF A VENERABLE JERSEYMAN.—The Sussex Refactories, return to their homes, and their places are taken his residence in Vernon in that county, on Sunday morning, by their sisters or by other female friends from their neighthe 14th. He was an actor in the stirring scenes of the Revolution; and about fifty years ago was elected a member of hands from the country it is necessary to secure the moral the Legislature from Sussex county—a position which he held, to carry through the enterprise of the road, which

FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

A series of essays has appeared in the Presse, on public opinion in Denmark, from a writer evidently well-informed, by which it appears that liberal dendy well-informed, by which it is stated in the mountainous regions of Georgia.

The scene is laid in the mountainous densy. The scene is laid in the mountainous d PARIS. AUGUST 31, 1845. They view in the same light the commotions in Switzerland, which, in fact, have the same double character. You will note that Dr. Steiger, who headed the irruption of the Free Corps or Radicals into the Canton of Lucerne, and escaped from jail under sentence of death, is now treated at Zurich as a hero, a martyr, an object of honor and protestions to the control of the control o under sentence of death, is now treated at Zurich as a hero, a martyr, an object of honor and protection to all extremity. The Swiss Diet has ended its session without determining any point efficiently; without obviating any one of the portentous perils for the whole Confederation; without affording proof of any thing except mutual animosity, and what may be termed organic impotence. A correspondent at Berne observes that Switzerland seems to have retrograded to the sixteenth and see. seems to have retrograded to the sixteenth and sev enteenth centuries, in the nature, and tendencies, an rancor of her internal dissensions. Fresh and sanguinary disturbances at Madric

were always to be expected. While the young Queen and her Court revelled in the Basque pro-vinces, her subjects in her capital butchered each other in the prescriptive syle. The Minister Finance, Señor Mon, had undertaken a financial reform. Immunities and privileges, as to taxes. existed, inveterately, for provinces, towns, classes corporations. He wished to render all squeezable alike; taxation was to be rendered equable and uni versal. A property impost, broadcast, seemed admit of the most specious defence, and to promise the largest product. This enterprise was difficult and critical in every direction. It affected serious the merchants and shopmen of every description and they petitioned on plausible grounds of ship connected with the prohibitory tariffs, and the smuggling system, which is the established order of things, lawful foreign commerce and domestic traffic being the exceptions. As soon as they were repelled by the Minister they closed their shops the people took alarm and became unruly in regard to the necessary supplies of food. The military interfered; charges of cavalry followed, and the mob stabbed officers and men, as the sabres and muskets brought down victims promiscuously. Political plotters and bravoes mixed in the affray. Victory for the authorities obliged most of the refractory traders to re-open their shops; but they have re sorted, we are told, to a singular expedient-that o asking such prices for their merchandise as th poorer classes cannot, and the richer will not give. court martial orders tailors and cobblers to imme Instances are not uncommon, however, of their earning three diate execution for kniving the military; and they and four dollars per week. On a pay-roll of fifty girls the die bravely. In another city, a Captain-General crying in the streets, Live Liberty; the man expired a few days after in a hospital of the laceraion. Señor Mon's experiment may be patriotic just, and salutary in itself, but what description of Spaniards can believe this of any fiscal plan, with such a political rule? Malcontents are multiplied no friends are made. A Government which owe its existence to unconstitutional violence has to fear perpetual plots; it can try no measure, even of rea reform, without creating new and setting in motion old elements of disaffection and convulsion. The Madrid journals relate that Madrid presented the spectacle of an enemy's camp. One of the printed extracts which I send you is a striking disclosure of the enormities of the secret police of Narvaez. Journals are expunged at Madrid as you would rub out an inconvenient figure on a slate. For Paris, there happens to lie before me, in the Commerce. this little paragraph: "Yesterday, Mr. Felix Pyat' editor of La Réforme, constituted himself prisoner ' in pursuance of his sentence of six months' impri ent for an article inserted in that pap any clue to the origin of the destructive fire in th arsenal. Matches are discovered, manifestly mean to burn the navy timber which escaped. A confla gration at Bordeaux has cost several valuable lives the loss of property is estimated at seven hundre thousand francs.
On the 10th instant, GRAVIER counted, at the

Howe's report of Laura Bridgman's cuse (deaf. dumb, and blind) was submitted in a translation by Mr. Dufau, and drew the closest attention. The atmospheric railway at St. Germain is in rapid pro gress. I visited it a few days ago, and remarked the lively interest with which it is inspected by crowds from the neighborhood and Paris. The expe riments on the atmospheric principle, on the Lond and Croydon road, would seem to remove all doubt o its perfect applicability to the most extensive lines that there is nothing in manufacturing employments incompa- journey from Paris to London will be from ten t hours. The British will spend in France money beyond calculation more than the French is ontrary, if rightly pursued, all these great objects may be se- Great Britain. The Irish, of Kerry, petitioned Sir ROBERT PERL to cause the fine harbors on that coas ion two facts : one is, the effect of the growth of Lowell upon or other of them may not be the most suitable of transmitted a civil but evasive reply. Doubtless, million of dollars. Lowell furnishes one of the best markets ere very long, a station on the west coast some-the world to an agricultural district within a circuit of thir-y miles in diameter. This is a fact which the political econofrom Edinburgh to Berwickshire and Dumferline different directions. The riots originated in " the ever-recurring contention between the employers and the employed;" the Caledonian Mercury de-DEATH OF A VENERABLE JERSETMAN.—The Sussex Reinquiry, and the postponement of the adjudication gister reports the death of Joseph Sharp, which occurred at of the road, near at hand. Columns have been purchased for the financial League, in the Conservative organs; it is suggested that the junction under ROTHSCHILD as head and patron produced an ability

shooting stars, between nine o'clock at night an

three in the morning. The number increase

thousand fran

an earlier, cheaper, better execution. The small French capitalists and the Government comprehend this truth. They will prefer the League in the end:

The Marshal returns at once to France, on leave

of absence, and his ablest lieutenant, General DE LAMORICIERE, a veteran in the African warfare, who s said to entertain different sentiments, has been appointed Governor General ad interim. Doubts are raised whether the Marshal will be suffered to resume the post; so sober an oracle as the Commerce, edited by philosophical and literary Young France, holds this rough language: "In calling for the removal of Marshal Bugeaud, the Opposition make a sacrifice of their own interests. which Mr. Bugeaud acts in Algeria is perhaps less dangerous than that which may be assigned to him at home. The appointment of the Marshal as Minister of War, or at least as military commandant of the metropolis, is the complement of the project to which we owe the fortifications of and for which the Ministry obtained the vote of armament from the weakness of the Chambers. He has established new titles to the post by the wholesale massacre in the grottoes of Dahra, and his celebrated apology for that enormity. He alone, perhaps, unites in himself all the traits of life and character which the Government (le pouvoir) must desire and seek in a commandan of the Bastilles.'

The French public writers discuss the affairs of Spain, Switzerland, Syria, and Greece as if their own by special adoption and agency. Their Co-LETTI has succeeded in "making himself master of the situation," at Athens, by overpowering or swamping the Senate with sixteen new members (additional) devoted to him, and by procuring the choice of the chief of the Holy Synod for the Crown. In the latter exploit he should regularly have been seconded by the Mavrocordato (English) party professing liberal principles, but the reverse happened. The London Morning Chronicle explains the case

"In both Chambers Coletti had some hard struggles. "In both Chambers Coletti had some hard struggles. A great and important question, which remained to be settled, was that of the spiritual head of the Greek Church. The Russian or Philorthodox party struggled at first to render the Greek Church dependant on the Patriarch of Constantinople. This having been negatived long since, it remained to be decided who the head of the Greek Church should be, and how he should be chosen. If elected by the clergy, the Primate became of course a power independent of and almost co-equal with the King. The Russian party were for this arrangement; and every patriotic or liberal Greek would have opposed it, provided the King of Greece were to be really a constitutional sovereign. But as, according to the plan of M. Pised it, provided the King of Greece were to be really a consti-tutional sovereign. But as, according to the plan of M. Pis-catory and Coletti, the King is to be absolute, to rough-ride both Chambers, to expel every Liberal opponent, and to order the chastisement or assassination of any obnoxious person by bands of Palikars, then it became a question whether the hands of royalty, thus rendered absolute, ought to be strength-ened, and whether the Church might not be found a useful auxiliary against the despotism of a military Government."

Mr. Thiers has gone to Spain to survey the bat-tle-grounds, for a graphic parrative of Napoleon's

tle-grounds for a graphic narrative of Napoleon's Spanish campaigns. In the section of his fourth volume devoted to Napoleon's preparations for the invasion of England, he labors ingeniously to revive the enterprise in the minds of his countrymen. England would suffer severely by a mere prolonged feint on the part of France, but she is rendered demonstrably safer by her superiority in steampower. Such gun-boats and coast-transports as those of Napoleon, which the British ships could not approach near enough within shore to destroy might now be reached without difficulty. The com mittee appointed by the French Government to examine the whole question of steam navigation-the Prince of JOINVILLE presiding-have concluded their task. They declare in their report that France possesses no real steam navy; and they regard that of England as extremely imperfect in construction and equipment. Various essential changes and improvements are suggested.

we received here yesterday the news by the Cambria, of the 16th ultimo, from the United States. There is an unusual moderation in most of the American articles of the London papers of the 29th and 30th ultimo. The Sun, it is true, has a leader on the Mexican subject, against the United States. The Whig Radical editor complains that England has not interfered enough in behalf of Mexico, her ally, and he insists that the Ministry must fight for Oregon. The Examiner (30th) threatens us with "some reverses calculated to disgust the Anglo-Americans with democratic rapacity." On the Oregon question the ablest newspaper essays which I have seen are a series in the London Morning

Herald, signed Germanicus. They are, of course, It was not supposed on the London Exchange that Mexico would suit the action to the word; but "the news by the Cambria produced a heaviness in the funds," In relation to some doubts concerning the payment of the next Pennsylvania instal-ment, the London Morning Herald remarks: "In to be examined "so as to determine whether one the absence of active exertions by other non-paying States to regain their lost credit, the continuthe surrounding country. The improvements in the neighboring district within the last fifteen years have been maniance of steady payment by Pennsylvania becomes "How happy are they who their Saviour obey" a subject of vital importance for the restoration of American credit in Europe." The whole American debt to Europe must be discharged before we feast, a short time a "shouting Methodist." At a low feast, a short time subsequent, he gave in his experience, and where will be chosen, and the passage across the Atlantic accomplished in a week. Two or three of our editors rather chuckle at those recent riots in Scotland which required the despatch of troops Paris journals of this day advert to the Mexican sources, and prospects would justify. Most of the Paris journals of this day advert to the Mexican quasi declaration of war. La Presse thinks that the Mexican rulers will proceed to extremities in order to arrest that internal anarchy by which their authority and places are threatened: "it is a desperate but necessary alternative." "The Amedian Representation of the source of the Rev. Mr. Stubbleworth, who had faithfully secret until that time, could not contain himself any but gave vent to his feelings in convulsive peals of a stee burning tears of joy coursed their way down him as the burning tears of joy coursed their way down himself any but gave vent to his feelings in convulsive peals of the burning tears of joy coursed their way down himself any to the burning tears of scribes them as having been "marked by a degree desperate but necessary alternative." "The Ameof boldness and atrocity that has scarcely been ricans," adds the Presse, "are expeditious, and will paralleled in Scotland or in England either." A bombard and occupy at once, on both coasts." The some strange purposers which the writ of habeas corpus has contrast is drawn here in favor of the conduct of the Constitutionnel thinks that the United States will been made to subserve, but of its being obtained to enable contrast is drawn here in favor of the conduct of the aggrieved French carpenters; but the Radical journals daily strive to inflame their discontent with the judgment of the Criminal Court, so that, if the higher tribunal to which they have appealed should confirm the sentence, an explosion may ensue. Daily stress is laid on the junction or fusion of five companies, consisting of the great bankers and several English capitalists, that were formed to bid for the northern railroad. They not merely coalesced, but bought off, or in, a French company formed for the purpose of competition with them. The National particular; no war unless Mexico continued thinks that the United States will been made to subserve, but of its being obtained to subserve, but of its obtained to subserve, but of its obtained to prison a few days since, charged with having the prison a few days since, charged with having the prison a few days since, charged with having the prison a few days since, charged with having the prison a few days since, charged with having the prison a few days since, charged with having the prison a few days since, charged with having ed as producers, conveyers, and agents; let him add to this the agricultural produce and the other food consumed, and he will be enabled to form some estimate of the hundreds of thousands of persons to whom a pleas like Lored size and signalized these as collusive and corrupt proceedings, which deprive the Government of its rightful chance of an advantageous bargain; and that paper has persevered in demanding an official ment would eagerly co-operate again with England. ment would eagerly co-operate again with England, but may not dare to do so, in consequence of the unequivocal sentiments of the nation against the alliance. La France argues further that every sound whigh of Wednesday, as follows: consideration throws the French on the American side, and that a better tariff for French products might be compassed by decided friendship or absomight have been otherwise wanting, and will assure jute neutrality.

A STORY OF THE SOUTHWEST.

heard the words—

"Oh, how happy are they who their Saviour obey,
And have laid up their treasures above,"

sung in a full, clear voice; and soon the vocalist, turning the angle of the rock, rode up with a continued smile on his face.

"How are you, old Slabsides? Get off your horse, and join in my devotion," said the smith.

"I have miles to ride," answered the preacher, "and I havn't time, my friend. I will call when I return."

"Your name is Stubbleworth, and you are the trifling hypocrite the Methodists have sent here to preach, eh?"

"My name is Stubbleworth," he meekly replied.

"Didn't you know my name was Ned Forgeron, the blacksmith, that whips every Methodist preacher that comes along?" was asked with an audacious look; "and how dare you come here?"

The preacher replied that he had heard of Forgeron's name,

was asked with an audacious look; "and how dare you come here?"

The preacher replied that he had heard of Forgeron's name, but presumed that he did not molest well-behaved travellers.

"You presume so! Yes, you are the most presumptuous people, you Methodists, that ever trod sole leather, any how. Well, what 'll you do, you beef-headed disciple you?"

Mr. Stubbleworth professed his willingness to do any thing reasonable to avoid such a penance.

"Well, there's three things you have to do, or I'll maul you into a jelly. The first is, you are to quit preaching; the second is, you must wear this last will and testament of Thomas Paine next to your heart, read it every day, and believe every word you read; and the third is, that you are to curse the Methodists in every crowd you get into;" and the black-smith "shucked" himself, rolled up his sleeves, and took a quid of tobacco.

quid of tobacco.

The preacher looked on during these novel preparations, without a line of his face moving, and at the end he replied that the terms were unreasonable, and he would not submit

"Well, you've got a whaling to submit to then. I'll tear you into doll rage, corner ways! Get down, you cused long-faced hypocrite."

The preacher remonstrated, and Forgeron, walking up to the horse, threatened to tear him off if he did not dismount;

whereupon the worthy man made a virtue of necessitanghted.

"I have one request to make, my friend—that is, you won't beat me with this overcoat on; it was a present from the ladies of my last circuit, and I do not wish to have it

torn."
"Off with it, and that suddenly, you basin-faced imp you." "Off with it, and that suddenly, you basin-faced imp you."
The Methodist preacher slowly drew off his overcoat, as
the blacksmith continued his tirade of abuse of him and sect,
and, throwing the garment behind him, he dealt Mr. Forgeron a tremendous blow between the eyes, which laid that person on the ground, with the testament of Tom Paine beside
him. Mr. Stubbleworth, with the tact of a connoisseur in
such matters, did not wait for his adversary to rise, but mounted him with the quickness of a cat, and bestowed his blows
with a courteous hand on the stomach and face of the blacksmith, continuing his song where he had left off on his arrival—
"Tourne council tourness the execut comfort." See "Tongue cannot express the sweet comfort," &c.

until Forgeron, from having experienced "first love," or some other sensation equally new to him, responded lustily—
"Enough! enough! enough! take him off!"

But, unfortunately, there was no one by to perform that kind office, except the preacher's old roan, and he munched a bunch of grass and looked on as if his master was happy at

amp-meeting.
"Now," said Stubbleworth, "there are three things you must promise me, before I let you up."
"What are they?" asked Forgeron, eagerly.
"The first is, that you will never molest a Methodis

"The first is, that you ""

preacher again."

Here Ned's pride rose, and he hesitated; and the reverend gentleman, with his usual benign smile on his face, renewed his blows and sung—

"I then rode on the sky, freely justified I, And the moon it was under my feet."

This oriental language overcame the blacksmith. Such formers, or something else, caused him to sing out,

oold figures, or something else, caused him to sing out, Well, I'll do it; I'll do it!" "Well, I'll do it; I'll do it!"
"You are getting on very well," said Mr. Stubbleworth.
"I think I can make a decent man of you yet, and perhaps a

"The second thing I require of you is, to go to Pumpkin reek meeting-house, and hear me preach to-morrow."

Ned attempted to stammer out some excuse, when the dirine resumed his devotional hymn, and kept time with the nusic, striking him over the face with the fleshy part of his "I'll do my best," said he, in an humble voice.
"Well, that's a man," said Stubbleworth. "Now get up

"Now keep your promise, and I'll keep y
Good evening, Mr. Forgeron; I'll look for you t
And off he rode with the same imperturbable
singing so loud as to scare the eagles from their

"Well," thought Ned, "this is a nice business. What would people say if they knew Edward Forgeron was whipped before his own door, and that too by a Methodist preacher!"

But his musings were more in sorrow than in anger. His disfigured countenance was, of course, the subject of numerous questions that night, among his friends; to which he replied with a stern look they well understood, and the vague remark that he had met with an accident.

Of course they never dreamed of the cause. Ned looked in the glass and compared his black eye, from the recent scuffle, to the rainbow shipwreck scene—"blending every color into one." Or perhaps he never read the story, and muttered to himself "Ned Forgeron whipped by a Methodist preacher!"

From that time his whole conduct manifested a change of feeling. The gossips of the neighborhood observed it, and whispered that Ned was silent, and had gone to meeting every Sunday since the accident. They wondered greatly at his burning the books he used to read so much. Strange stories were circulating as to the metamorphosis of this jovial dare-

HABEAS CORPUS-NOVEL PRACTICE .- We have heard of

" Just before you go to bed, close all the d if this was not done previously; spread upon